

ROADS TO BEGIN 5,000 SUITS TO KILL 8 HR. LAW

Wholesale Legal Actions Will Be in Courts Within Ten Days.

UNIONS ARE TALKING IMMEDIATE STRIKE

Walkout of "Big Four" Men May Follow Filing of Papers.

BROTHERHOODS PUT FIGHT UP TO WILSON

President Is Expected to Avert Trouble at Hearing in Washington.

Railroad managers decided yesterday to fight the Big Four brotherhoods. In an all day conference in the Grand Central station they debated whether they would file a limited series of injunction actions or whether they would cover the whole railroad territory of the United States with 5,000 suits. The consensus of opinion was in favor of wholesale legal action to defeat the Adamson eight hour law. Within ten days the cases are expected to be in the courts.

Confronted with this prospect the brotherhoods are bent on quick reprisal. This retaliation may be in the form of a strike following close upon the filing of the suits. As the situation appeared yesterday, the brotherhoods felt the attempt to deprive them of an eight hour day would lead the roads into the breaking of existing agreements. Therefore the Big Four would have to avail itself immediately of its strongest weapon—a walkout.

The brotherhoods are not going to contest the suits the roads will institute. They will not send counsel into court to argue for the constitutionality of the eight hour law. They look to the judicial branch of the Government to fight its battles. The duty logically devolves upon the Attorney-General, they contend.

New Pat All Faith in Wilson.

Furthermore, should the law be stricken from the books on the ground of unconstitutionality, the brotherhoods would not want to see the Government amend another act which will withstand the assaults of hostile courts. Warren S. Stone, chief of the engineers' brotherhood, went on for this yesterday. After the national conference yesterday, Eliza Lee, chairman of the managers, said no plan had been made to open negotiations with the "Big Four." However, although he did not express hope in so many words, the operators are depending much on a coincidence.

Many of them will be glad to compromise the warfare will date from the conclusion of the Newlands committee hearings.

Political Expediency Seen.

Once more yesterday the element of political expediency entered into the strife. It was pointed out on behalf of the National Conference Committee that no talk of backdown, even in the midst of the hearing, would be to the disadvantage of the country. The brotherhoods were dated September 15. This made no mention of a date after election for the discussion of the Adamson law's operation.

"We have taken the correspondence shows, made no efforts to get in touch with the managers again until September 9, two days after election, when they would have been in the hands of the committee at the meeting of November 13.

Until Charles E. Hughes gave it the final nod, the first step in the middle West that the eight hour law is unconstitutional did the railroad decide to bring their injunction suits, content the brotherhoods with the new law, his opinion as a former member of the United States Supreme Court was the factor on which the contemplated actions are predicated.

Question of Bringing Suits.

"We have not yet come to a conclusion," said Mr. Lee last evening. "As to whether it will be better to bring suits in certain districts, or whether we will file in every judicial district of the country. We have made no plans for another talk with the brotherhood chiefs. It is possible that we will meet each other again in an informal way at the hearings next week, but that is not a matter of design."

There will be another meeting of the railroad managers' committee today and the proceedings are likely to string along for the remainder of the week.

Mr. H. Sines, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, last night discussed the possibility of action by the "Big Four" before January 1 when the Adamson law becomes operative.

If the roads bring their injunction suits, of course we will abide by the decision.

STATE BOARDS FIGHT FEDERAL R. R. CONTROL

Great Conflict in Congress This Winter Indicated at Convention.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—One of the most interesting novelties in the history of the country between the advocates of State rights and the proponents of Federal control of railroads, was foreshadowed to-day at the beginning of the convention of the National Association of State Railway Commissioners which started its annual session in the audience room of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

That the State Commissioners, who see their power imperiled by the growing demand for federalization of railroad control, are going to Congress this winter in opposition to the plan of the Federal incorporation, was made apparent at the first day's session of the convention.

Boiler makers of Virginia led the fight for the preservation of State control over purely intrastate transportation. They referred to the activity of the railroads in the interests of federalization of control. He pointed especially to the recent speech in Washington of the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio before the railway executives advisory council. Commissioner Prentiss advocated opposition by the State Commissioners to the enlargement of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and especially the Federal incorporation of railroads.

SNOWSTORM FALLS OUTSIDE OF CITY

Up-State Quilted With White—Much Colder, To-day's Forecast.

The snap has been extracted from the cold wave that was scheduled to hit the coast to-day, but it was not so light as a light snowfall. The snow did not get any nearer than Albany, but north and west of that point a big snowfall was predicted. The snow was predicted to be a heavy one, but not so much as the snow that fell in the West. The snow was predicted to be a heavy one, but not so much as the snow that fell in the West. The snow was predicted to be a heavy one, but not so much as the snow that fell in the West.

The wind last night, after having blown from the north, turned to blowing gently out of the northeast. The temperature fluctuated like the decision of a forecaster contemplating minor weather conditions. The temperature of the country at 11 P. M. the mercury had dropped to 34, and it was said by the night cloud reader in the Whitehall Bulletin that the temperature of a temperature of 24 might not be fulfilled, the mercury would surely go down in the twenties. This day will be fair and probably somewhat colder.

CARROLL G. GALT A SUICIDE.

Young Southerner of Good Family Swallows Poison.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Carroll Grayson Galt, 27 years, a member of the late Norman Lee, first husband of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, died at the Emergency Hospital to-day shortly after taking a quantity of bichloride of mercury. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide.

The young man appeared in a downtown office building this morning, where he aroused some suspicion by exhibiting a "good" and "bad" face. He then left the building and wandering into a saloon suggested to the proprietor that he call an ambulance.

3 SHOT IN RIVALRY FOR GIRL.

Suitor Kills Rival, Wounds Two Others, One Her Relative.

Three Italians were passing a saloon at 88 Chrystie street early this morning when a shooting broke out. One of the men was killed and two others were wounded. The man who was killed was the suitor of a girl, and the two others were her relatives.

U. S. MAY BUILD OWN SHIPS.

Navy Department Considering Carrying Out Its Building Programme.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—In connection with the pending action of the House of Representatives on the bill for the construction of a new navy building programme, it is said the Navy Department may seek an additional appropriation to equip navy yards for capital ship building, and proceed with the construction of the programme itself if a satisfactory agreement cannot be reached with private bidders. The department already has \$5,000,000 available for the purpose.

The department has had under consideration the construction of at least ten ships at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Because it is near a center of labor and the structural steel district, that yard might become the navy's greatest building yard should the Government undertake a wholesale construction campaign.

HODDLEYS TAKEN ON CONTEMPT CHARGE

Financier and His Wife Faced Cells in Ludlow Jail by Court's Order.

ARRESTED IN A HOTEL

Midnight Conference With Justice Cohalan Brings Freedom of Mrs. Hoadley.

After having eluded the authorities for six weeks while remaining here in town Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Hoadley were finally cornered last night. Deputy Sheriffs, bent on serving contempt warrants issued by Justice Gray in the Supreme Court, located the couple in the Hotel Nederland and immediately put them under arrest.

The arrest marks another episode in the story of the tangled finances of the pair. Hoadley has been in the courts in financial litigation dozens of times, and was once reputed to be worth \$15,000,000. The couple had been living in a society, particularly when her husband wielded considerable power in Wall Street.

Mrs. Hoadley was arrested first and the arrest of her husband followed soon after. As soon as his arrest was made Hoadley got into communication with his lawyers, a prominent banker and Justice Cohalan. The latter named the Metropolitan Club, where he awaited the arrival of the banker. Arrangements were made to furnish an amount of money sufficient to obtain the release of Mrs. Hoadley and she was discharged from custody shortly after midnight on Justice Cohalan's order. Hoadley at that time was still in custody.

Warrants Issued for Cells.

The warrants of commitment which were served called for their incarceration in Ludlow street jail. The orders of arrest were issued because of legal complications due to a mortgage of \$104,000 on the Hoadley home, 18 East Eighty-second street, which was held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, on which all but \$19,000 had been collected by foreclosure proceedings previous to January 5, 1915. The records show that Mrs. Hoadley was the owner, and a deficiency judgment for the \$19,000 was obtained against her.

Mrs. Hoadley made a number of payments on the mortgage, but the company refused to accept them. She was ordered to pay the balance of the mortgage, but she refused to do so. The company then sought a deficiency judgment for the \$19,000. The court granted the judgment, and Mrs. Hoadley was ordered to pay the balance of the mortgage.

Fine of \$5,000 Entered.

An order was obtained from the Supreme Court for Mrs. Hoadley to be examined by a physician. The order was issued because of her refusal to pay the balance of the mortgage. The court entered a fine of \$5,000 against her for her refusal to pay the balance of the mortgage.

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ROBBERS HOLD UP 5 ON TRAIN.

Riders With Victims to End of Line, Then Says "Good Night."

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 14.—As the Missouri Pacific Omaha-Lincoln express train No. 105 was leaving Leavenworth, Kan., to-night for Kansas City, Mo., a masked robber entered the rear sleeping car, leveled a pistol at the four passengers and the conductor, C. E. Schmitt, and demanded \$500. The passengers complied with the demand, and the train continued on its way.

TO SELL MADISON SQ. GARDEN.

Auction Takes Place Dec. 8 in Foreclosure Proceedings.

Arrangements were completed yesterday to sell Madison Square Garden at auction on Friday, December 8, to satisfy a judgment in foreclosure by the New York Life Insurance Company. The sale is being held by John P. O'Brien, referee.

U. S. INQUIRY INTO FOOD RISE.

Federal Trade Commission Expected to Arrange Hearings.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Increases in the cost of food products are likely to be the subject of an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission, Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the commission, said to-day.

ENGLAND FEELS THE PINCH.

Meatless Days, No Cakes or Pastry and Whole Wheat Bread.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Wednesday.—According to the morning newspaper, Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, will today present to Parliament a measure providing first compulsory use through the British Isles of whole wheat flour instead of white flour; second, a ban on all fancy cakes and pastry; and third, the institution of meatless days on which neither shops nor restaurants will be allowed to sell meat.

TELLS OF BIG ARCTIC GOLD AND OIL FIELDS

Explorer Brings Back Wonderful Stories of Northern Canada.

Christian Leden, the Norwegian explorer and ethnologist, who has jumped from the snow huts of the Eskimos to the Waldorf-Astoria—"some contrast," he says—brings back from the great Canadian barren grounds northwest of Hudson Bay native tales of vast gold deposits and petroleum fields in unexplored regions north of the Arctic circle.

"I did not see the gold," he said. "Native friends of mine told me about it, but they didn't know it was gold. They were returning from a hunting trip of 700 or 800 miles with some specimens for me, but their dogs died and they had to throw what I believe to be gold away. They told me of a ledge where the metal dropped off in pieces, and from what they said I very much judge the veins must have been very rich. One of them had a harpoon, the point of which was made of the yellow metal. They told me also of an Eskimo who used in his gun bullets that he had hammered out of gold."

As for the petroleum, Mr. Leden said, the Eskimos objected seriously to the use of oil, though they had been accustomed to burning it. Eskimos, he explained, never take a bath. He declined to give any idea of the location of the gold and petroleum fields, saying: "It would have taken me two years to have gone where the gold is."

Mr. Leden travelled with tribes of Eskimos for several years, and was able to study the native music, which has neither major nor minor.

DRY NEW YEAR EVE; LOBSTER LANE SAD

Big Time Falls on Sunday and Mayor Will Muzzle the Restaurants.

One of New York's best little indoor sports—greeting the arrival of the New Year with a salute of popping corks—will have to be abandoned this year, and there is deep gloom along Lobster Lane which even the bright lights of the cabaret restaurants and hotel cannot dispel. For New Year's eve this year falls on Sunday, and the excise law prohibits the sale of liquor for all night or otherwise for the sale of liquor on Sunday.

The excise law of the State requires that liquor must not be sold between the hours of midnight Saturday and 6 A. M. Monday. But one exception is made to this rule, and that is in the case of hotels, where the sale of liquor is permitted for the purpose of serving with intoxicating drinks with their meals all day until 1 A. M. Monday. After that hour the law requires the "lid" to be tightly shut on the sale of such beverages.

Just how this situation will turn out is problematical. The Mayor will not issue any licenses for Sunday. This means a dry New Year's eve. The restaurants, however, may get together and endeavor to have Saturday night recognized as the official night of well-known New Year's Eve. William H. Anderson, head of the Anti-Saloon League, sent a letter yesterday to Mayor Mitchell urging him to do his utmost to prevent the sale of liquor on Sunday, New Year's eve.

"Last year, pursuant to the request of many citizens that you refuse extended license on New Year's eve, you did not permit the sale of liquor all night, but approved applications for special licenses allowing the sale of liquor for two or three hours, now permitted some of the restaurants. The testimony seemed general that conditions were improved. The Mayor, however, has decided to refuse to grant such licenses, and we respectfully urge that no extra time whatever be granted by way of special permit. The present excise law, which is in force since a temporary measure was passed, recognizes that these permits should not be granted either on Sunday or on Monday morning, following Sunday, as a violation of the Sunday restriction."

At City Hall yesterday the belief was general that extra licenses this year would be granted.

TO SELL MADISON SQ. GARDEN.

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Arrangements were completed yesterday to sell Madison Square Garden at auction on Friday, December 8, to satisfy a judgment in foreclosure by the New York Life Insurance Company. The sale is being held by John P. O'Brien, referee.

The sale will mark the culmination of a series of difficulties through which the F. & D. Company has passed. The company was formed in the last four months. They started with the filing of the foreclosure suit, which was followed by the evicting of the tenant, the Show Company, last week, for non-payment of \$200,000 rent and the filing of a bankruptcy petition on Monday by the F. & D. Company.

Because of the unusual position which Madison Square Garden holds in the community there is widespread interest concerning the future of the property. The plan of the sale is known. The building will be removed or not. There is a second mortgage on the property for \$550,000 held by Thomas W. Joyce.

COLUMBIAN NOT TORPEDOED.

German Submarine Sunk Her Bomb After Sending Her to Sea.

CORUNNA, Spain, Nov. 14.—Members of the crew of the American steamship Columbian have made full statements describing the sinking of their vessel by a German submarine. The ship was sunk, they say, by two bombs placed in the hold by the crew of a Swedish steamer, being permitted to take a part of their baggage. Then the submarine came to the surface and exploded in twelve minutes.

The Columbian first sighted the submarine during a storm. The German fired a shot across her bows. When the captain stopped he was told to follow the ship was sunk. The ship was sunk, they say, by two bombs placed in the hold by the crew of a Swedish steamer, being permitted to take a part of their baggage. Then the submarine came to the surface and exploded in twelve minutes.

BRITISH PRESS ON; TAKE BEAUCOURT

Gen. Haig's Troops Consolidate Gains Made in Surprise Attack on Somme.

PRISONERS TOTAL 5,000

Berlin Admits: "Our Tenuous Defence Caused Us Considerable Losses."

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Pressing home the advantage gained by their powerful surprise attack of yesterday, the British troops on the Somme to-day took the strongly fortified village of Beaumont-Hamel and consolidated all their gains. The capture of Beaumont-Hamel, made yesterday, was announced officially to-day. Gen. Haig's bulletin to-night says 5,000 prisoners already have passed through the collecting stations, with more to be counted.

Berlin admitted to-day: "Our tenuous defence caused us considerable losses." The British attack in some degree with the official British despatches, which say the troops opposing the advance on both sides of the Ancre brook were much less than the British troops. The British attack in some degree with the official British despatches, which say the troops opposing the advance on both sides of the Ancre brook were much less than the British troops.

Best Troops Reserved.

The best regiments, eyewitnesses asserted, were sent to sectors further to the south, where the Germans have been driven out of their old line trenches and have the more difficult task of defending a line of communication.

The British attack owed much of its success to a fog according to correspondents who witnessed it. For four days an intense bombardment was kept up. Taking refuge in their dugouts the Germans accepted yesterday morning's explosion as part of the daily routine. For those who were not in the trenches, the British attack was a surprise. A few yards from the German trenches they were met by a hail of machine gun fire and a hail of sniping. The British troops were met by a hail of machine gun fire and a hail of sniping.

At St. Pierre Division yesterday the Germans made their best showing, and there was no easy conquest at that point. The British troops were met by a hail of machine gun fire and a hail of sniping. The British troops were met by a hail of machine gun fire and a hail of sniping.

ALLIES OVERMATCH GERMANY BEGINS TEUTON MAN POWER

Must Strain Every Nerve. However, Says Reviewer for London "Times."

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The military correspondent of the Times writes as follows on the question of the man power of the Allies and the Central Powers: "Germany's war economy of her young contingents and her constant re-examination of the medical and physical condition of her troops, her broad and deep reserves of trained men, her success in restoring to the colors a high proportion of her wounded, and on farms, the forced labor of the population of the occupied territories and finally the trap she has laid for the British Empire, enable her to maintain in the field units of full strength much longer than any one would have thought possible."

BRITISH STATEMENT.

The British official statement to-night said: "The village of Beaumont-Hamel is in our hands. The prisoners reported to date number considerably over 5,000 and more are coming in."

"The British experienced their usual trouble with hidden machine gun crews, which were not detected until they had fired upon them from the rear. This, at some points, notably near Serre, caused them to turn back and 'clean up' the ground before proceeding further."

POSSE HUNTING BEAR IN CONN.

Residents of Sound Beach Reported Terrified by Bruin.

(Newspaper, Conn., Nov. 14.—Armed with ropes, farm implements and revolvers Constable George T. Jones and a posse composed of some of the leading citizens of Sound Beach, Conn., were hunting for a bear which had been seen in the woods in Ladd's Rock farm, where a bear has taken refuge.

It was said to-day that the bear was seen in the woods in Ladd's Rock farm, where a bear has taken refuge. It was said to-day that the bear was seen in the woods in Ladd's Rock farm, where a bear has taken refuge.

BERLIN BANKER GOES TO JAIL.

Herbert Knapp, Nov. 14.—Herbert M. Knapp of the banking firm of Burr & Knapp, which failed October 22, 1914, pleaded guilty to-day to twelve counts in a complaint alleging fraud in connection with the failure of the firm. He was sentenced to jail for one year.

LONG AND BITTER STRUGGLE BEFORE ALLIES, SAYS GREY

British Foreign Secretary Asserts Every Belligerent Right Must Be Exercised to Conquer foe—Gives Quietness to Peace Talk.

WASH. Nov. 14.—Referring to the opinion prevailing in some quarters that the end of the war is in sight, Viscount Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, states that this is not the case and that "a long and bitter struggle" is ahead of the Entente Allies. He makes it clear that nothing but the victory of the Allies can justify thoughts of peace.

The highly important statement by Viscount Grey attracted notice at the State Department to-day and is regarded as certain to discourage any efforts toward peace parleys which Germany may wish resurrected.

"The idea would seem to be prevalent in some quarters," Viscount Grey states, "that the military position is now such that it is unnecessary for His Majesty's Government to take any steps which prejudice, even to a slight extent, the commerce of neutral countries; that the end of the war is in sight and that nothing which happens in distant neutral countries can affect the ultimate result."

Neutral Rights Not Paramount.

"If that were really the position it is possible that measures taken by His Majesty's Government might be described as uncalculated for it, but it is not. Even though the military situation of the Allies has daily improved there is still a long and bitter struggle in front of them and one which, in justice to the principles for which they are fighting, imposes upon them the duty of employing every opportunity and every measure which they can legitimately use to overcome their opponents."

One observation which is very commonly heard is that certain belligerent acts, even though lawful, are too petty to have any influence in a struggle of such magnitude. It is, I know, difficult for those who have no intimate contact with the war to realize with what painful anxiety men and women in this country must regard even the smallest acts which tend to weaken the broad front of the Allies. The danger in which their relatives and friends daily stand, or are exposed, if only by a minute, the period during which they are to be exposed to such perils.

"Whatever inconvenience may be caused to neutral nations by the exercise of belligerent rights it is a necessary and inevitable part of the struggle for the maintenance of the principles of justice and the welfare of the world. It is not for an instant to be suffering."

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BRITISH REFUSE U. S. DEMAND TO DROP BLACKLIST

Reply Even Accuses America of Laxity in Her Neutrality.

FREQUENT BREACHES HERE ARE CHARGED

Viscount Grey Declares Boycott Is Purely Domestic Legislation.

DENIES ATTEMPT TO SEIZE NEUTRAL TRADE

Aspersions on English Motives Sharply Denounced in the Note.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Great Britain's reply to President Wilson's note of last July protesting against the blacklisting of American business firms and individuals was made public at the State Department to-day.

It is a flat rejection of the American contentions based on the ground that the British blacklist is purely domestic legislation. Mr. Lansing indicated that the United States would continue the legal argument involved in the diplomatic communication.

The British Government in the note of Viscount Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, virtually charges the United States with laxity in suppressing breaches of neutrality by Germans in this country.

"It is common knowledge that German business establishments in foreign countries have been not merely centers of German trade," Viscount Grey states, "but active agents for the dissemination of German propaganda and for the purpose of espionage. In some cases they have been used as bases of supply for German troops and in other cases as a means of procuring materials for the manufacture of munitions or ships engaged in carrying supplies required by the Allies."

Branches of Neutrality.

"Such operations have been carried on in the territory even of the United States itself, and it is not to be denied that I do not think will be denied, that to adequate action has yet been taken by the Government of the United States to suppress such operations. This state of affairs is a serious one, and it is the duty of the United States to take such action as is necessary to suppress such operations."

Improper Motives Denied.

Great Britain takes the view that the United States has not taken adequate steps to suppress such operations. The British Government denies that the United States has any improper motives in its action.

Viscount Grey in reply says he cannot interpret the President's note as meaning that the United States is not taking adequate steps to suppress such operations. He says that the United States is taking adequate steps to suppress such operations.

The note fails to meet the American demand that the names of American firms be stricken from the blacklist, but it does leave the door for further negotiation, which is expected to follow.

In its argument the note points out that German business houses throughout the world have furnished the cause of Germany in the war and continue to do so.

"In the face of enemy activities of this nature it is not surprising that the United States Government should take such steps as it deems necessary to suppress such operations."

The note says that the United States is taking adequate steps to suppress such operations. It says that the United States is taking adequate steps to suppress such operations.

Berlin newspapers published an urgent official appeal to the women to apply at the war factories for work. War brides are accused of leaving factories on their marriage and taking separation allowances and refusing to continue work.

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